

ADDRESS

To the Electors of Oxford County.

We address you at the request, and in behalf of the Democratic Young Men of Oxford County, assembled in Convention for the purpose of preparing for the coming Presidential canvass, and we appeal to you, not as partisans merely, not as blind followers of this man or that, but as a portion of the sovereigns of this mighty Republic, it lying in your hands its destinies, in which are created the hopes of the friends of the experiment of self-government throughout the World.

You are soon to perform one of the most important duties of Freemen; to pass sentence of approval or condemnation upon the official acts of the incumbent of the responsible office within your gift. And that sentence must be passed under such circumstances as will virtually affect, both now and forever, the interests and happiness of the nation. In making up your verdict we ask you not to be influenced by declamation, but by arguments not to be convinced by broad assertion, but to rest your opinions upon authenticated facts.

In the coming elections the issue is made up, and the battle will be fought upon the financial policy of the Administration and its measures respecting the currency of the Country—policy and measures recommended by the preceding Administration, and followed up, but not yet perfected, by the present.

The objects hoped to be attained were these: To infuse into our circulating medium a larger proportion of specie; to compel our Banks to furnish a specie basis for their paper on which it might safely rest; and to deprive those institutions of the entire control they had acquired of the currency of the country through the intricate machinery of their great centre, the United States Bank.

Since the commencement of this reform, we have seen our financial affairs in confusion and most of our great interests depressed—broken down. We have seen many of our most affluent men, stripped of wealth accumulated by lives of industry and economy, turned penniless upon the world. We have seen many of our most enterprising business men stopped short in their business pursuits, their energies broken with the pressure of their debts, and their spirits burthened with the weight of promises they cannot perform. By the opponents of the present and preceding administrations all these evils have been much exaggerated and declared to be effects of their policy and measures; of what they call their tampering with the currency; their war upon the business, the institutions and the credit of the country; and they who have suffered are appealed to, to rally round the standard of the opposition, and aid in expelling from positions of honor and trust those who have betrayed their confidence by their wild experiments and wanton disregard of their interest. These representations are made, these appeals addressed, with a seeming ardor and sincerity that should guarantee their honest truth. But that they are untrue, that they have not even a shadow of truth to rest upon, we propose to show by reference to each measure of the administration directly or indirectly connected with the currency, and by adducing facts connected with those measures.

The first in order and importance of the measures charged with these unhappy results was the refusal to re-charter the United States Bank. We are told that the local Banks are liable to excesses in business and to over-issues of paper, and that a powerful institution, like the U. S. Bank is necessary to regulate and restrain them; that the refusal to re-charter that institution left the Banks in the Union without that necessary check and control; that thus unrestrained, the local Banks threw out their paper and increased the circulating medium far beyond the point which prudence would allow or the actual wants of the business community required; that thus the inducement was offered and means afforded for over-trading, both at home and abroad, and for wild and visionary speculations in property of every specie and name; that the subsequent contraction in the circulating medium, depressions of prices, stagnation in business and losses of business men were the natural, necessary results of this excitement and over-action.

Now we freely admit that all the pecuniary difficulties this country has suffered for the few past years, are justly ascribed to the excessive issues of paper money; but we as fully deny that those excessive issues were caused by removing the check of the U. S. Bank, and dates and figures will sustain us in our denial. In 1833, the increase of the circulating medium was greater than was ever known before, in this or any other country, in the short period of one year. The returns of the State Banks (exclusive of the U. S. Bank) show an increase of the bills in circulation from one hundred and three millions the first of January 1833 to one hundred and forty millions the first of January 1836, add to this the increase of the circulation of the U. S. Bank during that year, and it shows an increase of the paper circulation in one year, to an unprecedented amount. And, that, too, at a time when business of every description had been greatly curtailed under the panic of the preceding year, (1833) and of course the actual demand for money, for ordinary business purposes, had in the same ratio diminished. What a palpable fraud, then, would they impose upon the people, who represent that this expansion, consequent contraction, and all its evils, would not have taken place if the U. S. Bank had been continued to regulate the currency, when the fact stares them in the face that the charter of the U. S. Bank expired March 3, 1836, the year after instead of the year previous to that expansion; that when the expansion took place the great Regulator was in full power under its national charter, and instead of affording the least check or restraint she led the way in giving to the business of the country its unfortunate and unnatural excitement, and the State Banks consequently followed.

Again the opposition represent that the great addition to the number and capital of the State Banks has been the cause of this inflation of the paper currency, and that this addition was made by the friends of the Administration in the State Legislatures. Now we could show by referring to the State of parties, and their votes in the different State Legislatures, that, in each Legislature where an increase of Banks and Bank capital was asked for, the opposition were almost unanimous in favor, and a great majority of the friends of the Administration were opposed; that whenever Banks were granted in States where the Democratic party had the ascendancy, it was by the united strength of the Whig party and the votes of a few Democrats who where personally or locally interested in favor of the grant. But we consider it unnecessary to show these facts, as these institutions had nothing to do with inflating the currency—Dates will show this. The paper circulation was at its height about the close of 1835, and the great increase of State Banks and Bank capital was during the years 1836 and 1837, there having been but nine Banks chartered in the United States in 1835, and about two hundred in '36 and '37. Now, we ask, what influence could

the chartering these institutions in '36 and '37 have had in inflating the currency in 1835. It is not that the effect should follow cause—not cause effect. The fact is, the establishment of those Banks was only a vain effort to sustain the paper currency at the point to which it had been inflated under the lead of the great Regulator. Here we see another charge of the opposition against the friends of the Administration, founded in falsehood and used in fraud, to fix upon them the reproof of having caused the recent and present pecuniary sufferings of the community.

Again the opposition in all the beauty of consistency, face about and tell us that there has been no over-banking, no over-trading; that the Banks would have been able to sustain their circulation but for the gold hoarding of the General Government and its war upon the banks and credit of the country. Whig presses have been burthened with the cry of war! war! war!! upon our credit and our cherished institutions. And in their estimation, the most wanton attack was the specie Circular. This they assume, caused the transfer of the specie from the Atlantic States, where it was needed, to the Western States, where it was not needed; that this transfer of specie, against the demand and contrary to the laws of trade, deprived the Atlantic States of the means of meeting their liabilities, and resulted in the Banking and commercial revolutions of May '37. This representation of the effects of the Circular is directly and pointedly contradicted by the returns of the Atlantic Banks themselves which show that six months after the issue of this Circular the specie in the Banks of all the Atlantic States, with one or two exceptions, had increased instead of diminishing. And still united the Whig voices have sounded the charge from Maine to Florida, false and unfounded as it is, that Jackson's specie Circular was the direct cause of these results.

At the time the specie Circular was issued, the Government was transferring by millions of acres her valuable domain to speculators, receiving in return nothing but credits upon the books of Banks, which had extended and were extending their circulation to such a point as to render their solvency at least doubtful. The process was this: To-day a favored company or individual procures a loan from a Bank, pays the money into a Land-Office, and takes the title to a selected, valuable portion of the public lands; the money is immediately deposited by the Land-Officers in Banks, and passed to the credit of the Government, and to-morrow the same money is loaned by the Bank to the same or other favored ones, appropriated to the purchase of another portion of the public land, is again deposited in the Bank, and again and again furnishes the means of placing under the control of a few speculators the richest and most valuable of our rich domain. The only effect of the circular was to stop the exchange in large quantities of land for Bank credits, and confine the sale to actual settlers who were prepared with their specie to pay. Did not the safety of the Treasury and the interest of all who might wish to locate upon the public lands, and especially the interests of the States in which these lands are situated, demand this measure?

But this specie Circular, if Whig assertions may be relied upon, was, in another manner, an agent in the rebellion of '37. It is classed with the bill regulating gold coinage and the laws in many of the States suppressing the circulation of small bills, both intended to increase the amount of specie in the country, and in connection with these, is charged with creating an unnecessary demand for specie and giving it unnatural tendency from other countries to this; the effect of which was to drain England of her specie, reduce her circulation, and consequently to reduce the prices of our products in that country. This left the balance of trade against us, and meet this debt abroad, the demand for specie was so great that the Banks were compelled to reduce their circulation and finally to suspend specie payment. What irresistible argument is here presented against all attempts, past or future, to increase the proportion of specie in our circulating medium, but unfortunately for those who use it, the facts on which it should rest are wanting. The Custom-house returns of Great Britain for the year in which she was suffering the severe drain of specie (and which ended in the ruinous depression of the prices of our products in that country) show that a mere moiety of the specie came to the U. S. Instead of this, her specie was sent to the continent to meet a balance of trade that had grown up against her under this same system of Bank expansions from which we had suffered.

Another gross outrage they affected to see, in the orders from the Treasury and Post Office Departments issued immediately after the suspensions in 1837. These orders, excluding from the receipts of Government the bills of the suspended Banks, requiring the collection and payment of all debts to the Government in specie, were represented as a direct attack upon the merchants of the country intended to break them down, and at the same time stamp with discredit the bills of the Banks; and so great was the excitement raised by Whig Editors and Orators against the Administration for this pretended outrage upon the creditors of the Banks and business of the merchants, and through them upon all the great interests of the nation, that violence, bloodshed and rebellion were pointed to as the only means left to an oppressed people to relieve themselves from their oppressors. And it is not credible that all this excitement was raised, all this abuse proved out of the U. S. Bank had been continued to regulate the currency, when the fact stares them in the face that the charter of the U. S. Bank expired March 3, 1836, the year after instead of the year previous to that expansion; that when the expansion took place the great Regulator was in full power under its national charter, and instead of affording the least check or restraint she led the way in giving to the business of the country its unfortunate and unnatural excitement, and the State Banks consequently followed.

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make the change. Will you exist in stations of honor, trust, and power those who are endeavoring to obtain them by deceiving you—who are using gross falsehood to destroy your confidence in those who now occupy those stations to their exclusion?—men, whose restless ambition, whose thirst for power must be gratified, regardless of means or consequences.

But, fellow citizens, if we have shown that the National Administration is not responsible for the financial evils that our country has suffered, circumstances quite unequivocally show that the great Regulator and the leaders of the party who have clamored so loudly for its re-charter, are directly responsible for all these evils—they have caused them for the purpose of bringing into discredit an administration that had taken a stand for the true interests of the people, against all their arrogant claims for exclusive privileges and corporate monopolies. Look at the circumstances connected with the veto of the charter of the U. S. Bank and the removal of the deposits; the dark forebodings and prophetic visions, that emanating from Congress were thrown into every portion of the Union, of ruin and bankruptcy that most widespread the land in consequence of the rapid contraction that followed, of the circulation of the United States Bank, and consequently of the State Banks; the sudden depression and derangement of business; the tone of exultation with which each failure that occurred was announced, as fulfilling the prediction of their sages. You well remember that the U. S. Bank and its friends deprecated these evils, but told us they were compelled to produce them as their charter could not be extended, and consequently their circulation must be withdrawn at the rate they were withdrawn, it being for the purpose of closing its concerns; and that the Government, and not they, was responsible for these effects. In this there was at the time so much of plausibility, that many timid opponents of a National Bank ceased to oppose, with the belief that nothing but re-charter could save the country from utter ruin.

Thus stood things in '34, but the business of the country, having been previously in a healthy state, was soon brought down to meet the contracted state of the currency. About the close of '34 and the commencement of '35, the extreme demand for money ceased, and business began to revive; though on a less extensive scale. In this posture of affairs, the necessity to which the U. S. Bank had reluctantly yielded of withdrawing its circulation, was forgotten. It began again and continued to increase its circulation at a rate as rapid as its contraction in '34, until the close of the year '35, found it with its circulation, other liabilities, and liabilities of others to it, nearly as large as when it pretended to commence closing its concerns, although two years apart and end. If the assigned reasons for the withdrawal of the circulation were the true ones, they existed as really and would have operated more forcibly in '35 than in '34. No, this was all pretence. Their real motive was to bring embarrassment and distress upon the country, that they might extort from a prostrate people a renewal of their powers and privileges. But thanks to the intelligence, the energy, and the perseverance of the American people, they were utterly defeated.

The next we see of this institution, it is leading the way in the expansion of '35, to which we have already alluded—an expansion, the like of which cannot be found in the history of banking. English financial writers state the increase of the issues of their joint-stock Banks during 1835, to have been between five and six millions of dollars; and this they speak of as an exceedingly rapid increase, and assign it as in a great degree, the cause of the rise of prices, excitement in business, and mania for rush speculations that succeeded it. An increase in the circulation of five or six millions in one year was considered rapid, and productive of such results in England, what must we think of the expansion in this country in '35. And what induced the Regulator to lead in it, when her charter was about expiring, and when there had been no comparative increase in the permanent property, the products, or the business of the country, to make an increase of money to represent them, necessary?

One explanation can be given of it, and only one. At the time the panic and pressure in '34 commenced, the business of the country was confined within the limits of prudence and safety. Business men were within their means, and the country was thus able to recover itself immediately after the first shock from the contraction was over. But it was well understood that with an inflation of the currency, prices would rise; that while prices were rising, the purchaser of property to-day would sell it to-morrow at an advance; that this would produce a feverish excitement in business; induce business men to increase the number and amount of their contracts and promises to pay, and finally involve the country in wild and visionary speculations; that in this country we should be at the mercy of those who controlled the currency; that they could, if necessary, by a sudden contraction, cause bankruptcy and ruin. To place us thus under their control, was the object of the expansion in '35, and the pressure and derangement in the currency which succeeded it immediately after the expiration of the charter of the U. S. Bank, was to have convinced the people of the necessity of its re-charter; was to have brought into dispute with them, the party that had prevented its re-charter, and induce them to elevate its friends to power at the State and Presidential elections in '36. Their defeat and the election of Mr. Van Buren was a glorious illustration of the character of our citizens; too intelligent to be deceived,—too patriotic to consult their own temporary interests, at the sacrifice of the interests of the State.

In this last outrage of the U. S. Bank upon the business and interests of the community, where again were the leaders of the Whig party? Clamoring for its re-charter, with all its sins upon its head, and only sympathizing with the people in their misfortunes that they might deceive them as to the cause; still warm in the crusade against an administration that had staked its existence in an uncompromising war against this powerful enemy.

But notwithstanding they have been defeated in the object of the expansion of '35, the community are still suffering under the effects of its derangement of the currency and inflation of prices. In those days of paper money prosperity, ours was the best market in the world. The country was flooded with foreign products and fabrics, that they might resp the profits of the ready sale and advanced price which the increased amount of money in circulation had given them. At the same time the labor of the country was withdrawn from productive occupations, from furnishing articles for export, and engaged in carrying out the wild schemes of interests improvement that the spirit of speculation had engendered. Imports large—exports small—over-trading of works—luxury and extravagance; what could be their evils which we are now asked to remedy by a change of rulers; and we tell them if it does not clearly convict of dishonesty and fraud, those who, with so much vehemence, make the charge, and so ardently appeal to us to

press us—withdrawing our specie—crippling our banks, and deranging our currency.

Yes, the community are in debt,—deeply so; and neither State nor National Governments can relieve them. They may resort to stop-laws, to suspension acts, or even to establishing another National Bank; it will only serve for a time, perhaps, to palliate, but surely to prolong the evils. The only hope for relief is in a return to our former habits of industry and economy, and with these but a short time is necessary to pay our foreign debt—restore in our favor the balance of trade—bring home our specie in return for our products—fill up the channels of circulation, and give to business a vigorous, healthy action. All that either Government can do, is to guard against the recurrence of these evils, by removing or weakening the causes of the periodical expansions and contractions that have visited this country ever since the paper system was fixed upon it. Let the policy of the Democratic party be carried out,—make a large portion of our currency, specie—prohibit the banks from extending their circulation at pleasure, by compelling them, when they extend it, to increase the specie in their vaults;—and last, though not least—let the hope of again fixing upon the country a National Bank, die and forgotten; and then, in a great measure, the motive and the means of producing another expansion, will have ceased.

But think not that this hope will die without a struggle. The country will be agitated by a more violent, rancorous political contest than it has ever yet passed through—a contest that will be long remembered and distinguished in our political annals. And hereafter, when candidate is presented for the suffrages of the people, one great question, by which will be determined his political rectitude and worth, will be, where was he in this great contest? striving for the rights, the interests, and elevation of the mass; or sustaining the few in their struggle for privilege and power? Young Men of Oxford, mark well your position before you move! Beware lest you fix upon yourselves a signal of distrust as insidious as the brand of the Hartford Convention.

Fellow citizens, the party, that, in the formation of the Constitution, would have given to this country a strong government, basing elective rights and representation upon property, thus giving the control to money, base matter, instead of mind,—and making property the standard of humanity; the party that would have established a President and Senators in office for life, that would increase their term of service, and that would be sovereign but in name. State Rights will be forgotten, and all power usurped and centred in one strong, splendid, overpowering government, yielding, too, such an influence over the business and pecuniary interests of the people, through its great right arm, the National Bank, as to enable it to resist and punish all efforts for reform through the ballot box. That they are the power behind the throne, the first measures recommended, will be their old, favorite schemes of tariff, internal improvement, and National Bank, all in violation of the Constitution, and infringing upon the reserved powers of the States, under their broad construction of the Constitution, States will be sovereign but in name. State Rights will be forgotten, and all power usurped and centred in one strong, splendid, overpowering government, yielding, too, such an influence over the business and pecuniary interests of the people, through its great right arm, the National Bank, as to enable it to resist and punish all efforts for reform through the ballot box. 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a National Bank, through
time expressing any politi-

cal opinions, for the public eye, during the campaign, and adds, that this is the course indicated by the Convention that nominated him. Was ever a greater insult offered to a free people? to present to them a candidate for the highest office within their gift—seal his lips, refuse to give any indication of what his measures or policy would be—and then endeavor to lead them on blindfold, by hurras and buzzes in his support. Why his unwillingness to answer that plain, but interesting question? Simply because he was unwilling to commit himself against a National Bank, as it was to be the leading measure of his administration, and he dared not to acknowledge himself in its favor. After this authorised refusal of his committee to reply to the questions of his fellow citizens, follows a request that if they do not approve his course, in refusing to reply, they will impute the blame not to Gen. Harrison, but to them. Such palpable shuffling from responsibility, needs no comment. Every high-minded, honorable man will view it with contempt. Next follows, in this same refusal to reply, a request that must be looked upon, not with contempt, but alarm—as a bold attack upon our elective rights,—a request that they would not be inquisitive respecting the opinions of their candidate, but place a generous confidence in the intelligence and ability of the Convention that nominated him. Yield to this request, cease to exercise your own judgment in the choice of your public servants, and when this is done, away with the idle form which alone will be left of your now cherished right of suffrage. Why perform the useless ceremony of casting your votes, when you place a generous, blind confidence in the choice of others? when you allow a few self-constituted guardians to dictate whose name those votes shall bear? Is not federalism—yes, federalism in its most odious form—here distinctly seen, through its assumed disguise?—the intelligent few should select our public officers, and the ignorant mass should place a generous confidence in their selection!

But, fellow citizens, beware this intelligent few, who, (according to the recommendation of one of their leading organs,) have descended and taken the people by the hand,—yes, they have descended from an elevation, partly fenced, but too real an elevation, given them by incautious grants of exclusive privileges, not to enlighten your benighted minds, but to induce you by their pretended friendship, to elevate them still higher,—to give them the control of the government and unchecked power over your business and property. Grant what they now ask, and when still greater powers are wanted, or the continuance of these, they will not again descend and take you by the hand, but will make you feel,—will apply the whip and spur,—as one of the leaders recently imprudently avowed, was the only means of influencing your political opinions. On one side is a faction desperately struggling for power. On the other, a party firmly contending for principle. The one is composed of politicians who would rule or ruin,—of men who, by controlling the currency, control and convert, to their own use, the profits of others' labor, and of the credulous, whom they can deceive and mislead. The other relies chiefly for support upon the producing, industrious classes, who, by their labor, are daily adding to their own and the nation's wealth. Industrious old Oxford will be found in the ranks of the latter. Let your support be cordial and efficient,—let every man be prompt at the polls,—let no one say that we are strong enough without his vote. Maine may, perhaps, be needed to save the Union! Democratic Oxford must save the State!

JOHN W. DANA,
Per order of the Committee.

MR. KENDALL'S ADDRESS, To the People of the United States.

Our country presents a new spectacle for the contemplation of a candidate for the Presidency. Rankling the suffrages of our people, and at the same time refuses to answer the question put to him for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the principles and policy by which he will be guided. With his own consent, a committee is interposed between him and his countrymen, not to aid him in giving frank replies to their reasonable inquiries, but to cut off direct communication and keep his opinions from the public. A free and intelligent people, whose previous right it is to ask and obtain the views of every man who seeks their suffrages, upon every topic appertaining to their government, are bluntly told that they shall not enjoy this right, but shall take a candidate for the Presidency at their option, and be compelled to relate that "eternal vigilance, which is only the price of liberty," blindly submit themselves, if not to a King, who can do no wrong, to a Chief Magistrate who assumes the attitude of irresponsibility and submits himself with ministers, even before the crown of power has been placed on his head!

This candidate was nominated by a convention, not because they considered him the ablest man of their party, or at all qualified for the station, but merely because he had once been a GEN. FEDERALIST. Having seen the people rise like heroes in the cause of state, notwithstanding their unceasing denunciations of "military chieftains," they weakly expected to avail themselves, in their struggle for power, of the same device and entrapment by presenting the name of another who had won the confidence of the nation and attained to the same rank. They did not regard to the fact, that the country could not discriminate the weak and the factious among them, after a series of military blunders, particularly for it is clearly evident that the people's right of suffrage was and is still a better title to a seat in Congress than a majority of the people's votes? This was not a Pennsylvania case, probably because the Harrison party here had no Gov. Ritter under their control to back the broad red with buckshot and ball; but the concept for the people, and the will to trample on their rights, were in both cases the same.

Freedom of the United States! Your liberties are not so safe as you suppose. Think you that Harrison had been President, the army of the United States would have been reduced to its present condition? I think not. In such a condition of things, the people of that State would have maintained their right in a Governor and Legislature of their own creation, but by wading through a series of blood. It was at Hurling, on the very scene of the British usurpation, and by the influence of the leaders in that despotic effort, that the nomination of Harrison was effected! If elected, Blimer's advisers will be his advisors; the profligacy and dangerousness of that faction will be transferred to Washington; and their spirit will pervade the administration of the General Government. What will you expect from it, but what you have seen it attempt? What, but that corruption and fraud in elections will prevail, and that State of Virginia, but that minority candidates will be thrust into the hands of the people, and "broad seal" members into Congress, at the point of the bayonet?

A flood of demagogic falsehoods over our land, and open abuse of official station and privilege, without restraint, and violation of the laws without reserve. The Harrison party in Congress are engaged in a great electorating Association, with its respective committees appointing subordinate committees throughout the Union, raising ten of thousands to support prelates, to magnify their mock hierarchy, the Administration, and scatter delusion through the country, practising the most unheard of falsehoods, getting subscribers to a paper under a promise that they shall receive it under frank, violating the law in actually franking it, and devoting their money, their talents, their privileges, and their time, not to the business of legislation for which they were elected, but to an unscrupulous and unceasing warfare upon every department of the Govern-

ment. The public business is delayed, the public faith violated, (though it is sought to be made the victim of its firmness and integrity.) If bad men are to be permitted to overthrow it by means of intrigue, and with motives of corruption, what is to be done? We are to be made to groan under the yoke of our free Government, and the enslavement of our people?

It will be my endeavor, as far as necessary, to vindicate the administration from the foul accusations cast upon it, and earnestly to incite the once honored, but recently degraded name of "whig," and that of Harrison is put in its place, and we have "Harrison Clubs," "Harrison Handkerchiefs," "Harrison Sleeves," "Harrison Buttons," "Harrison Pipes," "Harrison Cider Barrels," "Harrison Cabins," and "Harrison Conventions."

Upon this letter the Globe has the following just and forcible comments:

The reader will remark, in the letter of Mr. Deberry to his party in North Carolina, first, the perfect understanding which it proves to exist among the Federalists, that Harrison is nothing in this contest but a name, and that the committee appointed for him are in fact the representative body of Federalism, who use him, speak for him, and through him, as an automaton.

The letter of Mr. Deberry next very innocently divulges the reason why Harrison is not permitted to act for himself, even under the advice of the committee appointed to think for him.—Wright tells Deberry (as the latter reports) that if he were allowed to do so, he would be "betrayed" to the nation by his Van Buren correspondents!! In other words, that his own leaders would betray him.

Mr. Deberry, in conclusion, exposes another of the mysteries of the strange guardship exercised over the Harrisburg nominee, who it seems, was made the ward of a committee the moment he was crowned as the Federal candidate. Mr. Wright states to Mr. Deberry that it was given him in charge to speak for General Harrison, in accordance with his sentiments! Instead of doing this the committee, have expressly declined to make any further declaration of his sentiments for the public eye. The committee, then, have violated the trust assumed by them, in the very terms on which they admit it to exist. And yet the imbecile body put in commission not only acquiesces, and surrenders, his letters and the right to answer them, but did so in such implicit faith to the behests of the contention that ordered it, that for months after it was done he did not know the committee to whom his affairs were given in charge!!

EXTRAORDINARY DEVELOPMENT.

When the Oswego (N. Y.) Paper first published the correspondence of Harrison's Confidential Committee, the Federalists boldly pronounced it a forgery. When it was proved, however, beyond any chance of error, to be genuine, they at last justified it, and declared that Gen. Jackson once had just such a committee himself! But now Gen. Harrison has undertaken to shift the position of the whole matter, and, astounded, probably, of his degraded situation, has tried to make his friends believe that the Committee was appointed without any knowledge, and assumed the right to answer his letters without any authority from him! The Ohio Sun publishes the following certificate:

"We do hereby certify that we heard Jesse R. Grant state, in public company, on this day, at Batavia, near the Court House, that Gen. William Henry Harrison told him yesterday that he never knew until within a few days, who the committee was that assumed the right to answer his letters, and that he did not know until the day before yesterday, who the Chairman of that Committee was.

Given under our hands this 16th May, 1840.

THOMAS J. BUCHANAN,
MOTT TITUS,
EMANUEL HAWN,
SAM'L C. WOOD,
WILLIAM CURTIS,
MOSES BENNETT,
JACOB CONRAD,
JOHN MOHUGH,
WILLIAM ARTHUR,
DOWTY UTTER.

If the slavish western dogs are all British whigs, yet the free, sprightly, innocent birds are all good democrats. Riding into the country the other day, as is my custom, Mr. Editor, in the afternoon, I came across my old and lively friend, the Boblink, singing and chattering, as is his wont, in a neighboring field. His "song and recitative" ran thus:—"Boblink, boblink—fine day fine day—turillo, turillo—Martin Van, Martin Van,—good fellow, good fellow—democrat, democrat—all's right, go ahead, never fear, blow 'em up;—Log cabin, log cabin—hard cider, hard cider—O the fools, O the fools, old tories, old tories—turillo, turillo—gold spoons, gold spoons—British whigs, blue lights—look sharp, don't trust 'em—chink, chink—toddleink—little Van, great man—old Tip on the hip—old feds, new whigs, small potatoes, silly chips—boblink—chink, chink—good bye, can't stay, call again—I'm off!"—Boston Post.

"A—s" shall appear next week.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE—Rumford.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the non-resident proprietors

and owners of lands in the town of Rumford, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1840, for county, town, and school dist No. 11 taxes; and also for a delinquent highway tax for the year 1838, commuted to me by the Assessors of said town to collect, in the sum of \$100, and that the same remain unpaid in the bills as follows:

Name of non-residents, known or unknown.	No. of lots.	No. of acres.	Value.	Delinquent.
E. G. River.	51	100	76	3 56
John Bradley,	53	125	78	81
do	55	100	25	61
do	52	100	76	1 56
Nathan Brever,	34	100	76	61
David Wait,	9	55	32	23
Unknown	66	2	100	76
do	42	2	81	38

E. E. River.

M. C. Jewett,	17	60	150	114
John Bradley,	63	3	60	28
Unknown	68	120	60	38
do	56	3	89	42
John Bradley & unknown	24	3	200	100
do	33	3	100	76
do	68	3	100	50
do	96	3	100	50
do	88	3	104	50
C. L. Estler,	103	3	78	40
do	85	3	100	50
do	107	3	100	50
do	100	3	100	50
Wm. Wheeler,	109	3	100	00
Unknown or unk.	23	3	200	50

And these said taxes are paid to me, with all necessary intervening claims &c., as before Monday, the twenty-eighth day of September next, I shall proceed on said day & due o'clock P. M. to sell so much of said land as will suffice to discharge said taxes and charges, at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin, in said Rumford.

TIMOTHY WALKER, Collector of Taxes, Rumford, June 4th, 1840.

NOTICE.—This my certify that I have given my son, John R. Hammon, his time, to act and trade for himself, and I shall pay no debt of his contract, nor exact any of his earnings, after that date.

JOSEPH HAMMOND, June 4th.

NOTICE.

THESE persons indebted to the subscriber on Note, which has become due are requested to make payment without delay.

Those whose notes have been due one year are notified that unless payment is made, or a part, by the first of July next, they will be left for collection, without distinction.

FRANCIS BEEMIS.

Paris, May 25, 1840.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY

Geo. W. Ellicott.

TRANS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance; one dollar and seventy-five cents at the end of six months; two dollars at the end of a year, to which twenty-five cents will be added if payment be delayed beyond six months.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms, the proprietor not being accountable for any error, or for the amount charged for the advertisement.

BEST & TOP PAPER OF THE DAY.

Executed with neatness and despatch.

